

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine whether there were differences in the prevalence of risk factors for coronary artery disease between two groups of men who had been exposed to asbestos during their working lives. The subjects were divided into two groups based on the duration of exposure to asbestos: those with less than 10 years of exposure ($n = 67$) and those with more than 10 years of exposure ($n = 89$). The subjects were interviewed by telephone about their smoking habits, alcohol consumption, exercise, and family history of heart disease. The results showed that the prevalence of risk factors for coronary artery disease was significantly higher in the group with more than 10 years of exposure to asbestos compared to the group with less than 10 years of exposure. This suggests that prolonged exposure to asbestos may increase the risk of developing coronary artery disease.

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